NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *STILBOPS* (HYMENOPTERA: ICHNEUMONIDAE)

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Abstract.—The American species of the ichneumonid genus Stilbops are described: Stilbops latibasis, new species, from eastern North America and S. mexicana, new species, from Mexico. The other species of the genus occur in Eurasia, Japan, Taiwan, and the Philippines.

Key Words: wasps, Stilbopinae, parasite

There are two species of *Stilbops* in North America, both undescribed. This genus is the only North American representative of the subfamily Stilbopinae. A key identifying the genus and a habitus figure are in Townes, 1970. Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 13, pages 5, 7, and 196.

Genus Silbops

Stilbops Foerster, 1869. Verh. Naturh. Ver. Rheinlande 25: 163. Type: *Pimpla vetula* Gravenhorst. Designated by Ashmead, 1900.

Aphanoroptrum Foerster, 1869. Verh. Naturh. Ver. Rheinlande 25: 168. Type: (Lissonota rugicornis Gravenhorst) = abdominalis Gravenhorst. Included by Thomson, 1877.

Aphanoroptra Thomson, 1877. Opuscula entomologica 8:736. Emendation.

Aphanorrhoptrum Dalla Torre, 1901. Catalogus hymenopterorum... 3: 528. Emendation.

Eritrachynus Schmiedeknecht, 1913. Opuscula ichneumonologica 5: 2709. Type: Eritrachynus asper Schmiedeknecht. Included by Schmiedeknecht, *ibidem*, p. 2724.

The genus *Stilbops* is mostly Holarctic. There are five described species in Europe (Hinz 1981), a moderate number in Russia,

and ten undescribed species in other regions. Five of the undescribed species are from Japan, two from Taiwan, one from the Philippines, one from Mexico, and one from eastern North America. The latter two are described below. The Stilbopinae were first recognized as a separate subfamily by Short (1957).

Two of the European species are known to parasitize Adelidae (Lepidoptera), ovipositing into adelid eggs and emerging from cocoons of the mature larvae (Hinz 1981). Adelidae are presumed to be the hosts of the entire genus.

Key to the North American species of *Stilbops*

- 1. Underside of antenna stramineous or light brown. Tergites 6–9 black in both sexes. Tergites 2 and 3 of female mostly to entirely ferruginous, black in male. Northeastern North America. 1. *latibasis*, new species
- Underside of antenna black. Tergites 6–9 black in male, fulvous in female. Tergites 2 and 3 black in both sexes. Mexico. 2. mexicana, new species

1. Stilbops latibasis, New Species

Front wing 3.4 to 3.8 mm long. Body moderately stout. Cheek about 0.1 as long as basal width of mandible. Genal carina

weak, gradually curved inward to reach oral earina about 1.1 as far above base of mandible as basal width of mandible. Clypeus with basal 0.4 convex, the apical 0.6 weakly concave. Flagellum about 0.68 as long as front wing, with 17 segments, the last few segments enlarged and the last segment quite large. Epomia rather weak, evanescent dorsad. Mesopleurum polished, with moderate sized punctures that are separated by about 0.8 their diameter. Propodeal areolation complete and strong. Second lateral area of propodeum polished, with moderate sized punctures that are separated by about 0.8 their diameter. Areolet small, obliquely triangular, sometimes absent. First tergite stout, 1.4 as long as wide in male, 1.2 as long as wide in female, its median dorsal carinae strong on basal 0.7 and dorsolateral earina sharp from base to apex. Second tergite 0.88 as long as wide in male, 0.68 as long as wide in female, with a preapical shallow transverse impression, its surface moderately mat, with moderately large punctures that are separated by about 0.5 their diameter. Ovipositor sheath about 0.58 as long as hind tibia.

Black, Mandible vellow, Palpi and under side of antenna stramineous or light brown. Tegula, front and middle coxae, and all trochanters pale yellow, the coxae and hind trochanters usually stained with fulvous dorsally. Legs beyond trochanters light or pale fulvous, the last segment of front and middle tarsi light brown. Hind tibia weakly infuscate apicad, and hind tarsus fulvous brown. Wings faintly infuscate. Male abdomen black with apical margin of tergites 2 and 3 fulvous and apical margin of tergite 4 obscurely fulvous. Female abdomen with first tergite, black with apical 0.3 to 0.4 often ferruginous. Tergites 2-4 or 2-5 ferruginous or sometimes partly infuscate, and tergites 5-8 or 5-9 blackish.

Type: Female, collected under trees on a moist bank at edge of a marsh, E. S. George

Reserve, near Pinckney, *Mich.*, June 24, 1956, H. Townes (AEI).

Paratypes: Male, Crawford Notch Road, 6 miles south of Gorham, N.H., May 27, 1965, G. S. Walley (CNC). Female, Ringwood (near Ithaca), N.Y., June 7, 1951, C. Dasch (Dasch collection). Female, summit of King Mt., 1150 ft., Old Chelsea, Que., July 12, 1965, Malaise trap (CNC). Female, Plummers Island, Md., June 6, 1911, H. S. Barber (USNM).

2. Stilbops mexicana, New Species

Front wing 3.8 to 4.3 mm long. Structure similar to that of *S. latibasis* except as follows: Propodeal carinae in female weak, evanescent. Areolet present, narrowly truncate above. First tergite 1.9 as long as wide in male, 1.3 as long as wide in female, its median dorsal carinae reaching a little past spiracle in male, reaching 0.8 the distance to spiracle in female.

Black, including under side of antenna. Mandible, palpi, tegula, and front and middle coxae and trochanters pale yellow, the middle coxae of female tinged with fulvous basad. Front and middle femora and tibiae fulvous, their tarsi brown. Hind coxa black. Hind trochanters and tibiae of male dark brown. Hind femur and tarsus of male blackish. Hind leg of female beyond coxa brownish fulvous, its tarsus brown. Tergites 6–9 of female fulvous, of male black.

Type: Female, kilometer 185.5 on Tuxtepec to Oxaca road, Mexico, 2200 m, Oct. 22, 1962, H. & M. Townes (AEI).

Paratypes: 2 males, same data as type (AEI).

LITERATURE CITED

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